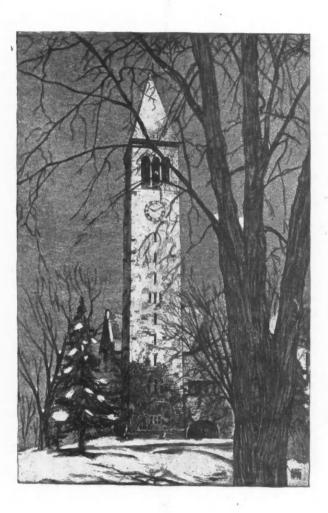
# The Cornell Countryman



DEC 13 1935

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## The Cornell Co-op can supply your personal needs

School Supplies, to be sure, but also many other items are stocked in our Minature Department Stores. Radios, lamps, jewelry, sport clothing, sporting goods, cameras, and toilet articles. If you get the Co-op shopping habit, your dividends will mount.

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Selection from our stock on special order for cards with your name imprinted.

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How can we dispose of five hundred excellent egg scales at a fraction of their original cost? The person who solves this problem will be suitably rewarded. Let's have your suggestions.

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In accordance with a policy successfully inaugurated last year, we again offer our



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Towels

Handkerchiefs

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## The Cornell Countryman

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Incorporated 1914

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W. D. McMILLAN, President of Board of Directors

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## The Next Big Event

THE next special occasion for a gathering of the clans of farmers and homemakers is furnished by Cornell's twenty-ninth annual

#### Farm and Home Week

As usual, it will have something for every member of the family, and it is carefully planned to give pleasure and profit to all who attend.

While plans have not matured far enough to announce all of the nationally known persons who will appear on the program, it can be stated with assurance that the list of speakers will include names of many folks who are worth traveling many miles to see and hear.

The time:

February 10 to 15, inclusive, 1936

The place:

## Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

A complete program, which lists all lectures, exhibits, entertainments and the like, will be ready about February 1. Your request for a copy of the program will be filed and the program sent as soon as it is published.

Address: Office of Publication Roberts Hall, Cornell University Ithaca, New York

It is not too early to put a ring around the dates, the second full week in February, on your calendar; or to make the appropriate entries in that new date-book for 1936.

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## The Cornell Countryman

A Journal of Country Life-Plant, Animal, Human

Volume XXXV

December, 1935

Number 3

## Light and Power for the Farm

By Forrest B. Wright

EVER in the history of New York State has such a concerted effort been made to extend electric service to farms as is being made now. The farmers, the utility companies, and the State and Federal governments are all working together to build as many additional miles of rural lines in this State as will be economically self-supporting. At the present writing there is a possibility that as many as 4000 additional miles of lines will be built within the next year. It is estimated that these lines would serve 15,000 farms or roughly an average of 250 addi-

tional farms for each agricultural county of the State. Some counties of course, will have more than this and some less.

If construction proceeds on this schedule the mileage of rural lines in the State will be in-

creased by approximately 25%, and the total number of farms served will be increased by about the same percentage.

The long time plan for rural electrification calls for the servicing of practically all farms that will remain permanently in agriculture. The completion of this plan will require the building of approximately 17,530\* additional miles of rural lines. Thus, \*From "Graphic Compendium of Planning Studies", New York State Planning Board.

the 4000 miles planned for this year will complete almost one fourth of the remaining area to be electrified.

The situation at the present time is such that any sizable group of rural people which wants electricity and which can show evidence that it will ultimately use enough electricity to make a line worthwhile can get that line built. In a large part of the State the public utility companies stand ready to build such lines. In other parts of the State or in regions where no private company operates, financial

assistance may be had from the Federal government, through the Rural Electrification Administration, Mr. Morris L. Cooke, Administrator, Washington, D. C. At letter to Mr. Cooke will bring to any interested group the R.E.A. literature explaining how to obtain this Federal aid.

Along with the building of these lines an effort is being made to reduce the cost of wiring, cost of equipment necessary for the use of current, and the cost of the current itself, particularly with respect to the reduction of minimum charges. Considerable progress has already been made along

he considers what uses he wants to make of it, that is, how many people are going to live in it, what their ages will be, what the living habits of the family are and so on. If the family is growing, provisions must be made for more room or extensions in the future. If another story is to be added to the building later, then the foundation under the first story must be strong enough to support the later addition, otherwise the whole structure must be torn down and rebuilt. So, in building a wiring system, one should consider the uses to be made of electricity now and in the future

and then install the foundation wiringlarge enough to take care of the ultimate load. The foundation of a wiring system is the service entrance, that is, the main wires, main switch, fuses, meter, and boxes through which current

enters the building. If this part of the wiring system is made large enough as many additions as needed can be added later.

PORTUNATELY, the equipment and the wiring system, like a house, do not have to be purchased or built all at once. One can start with a good plan and a good foundation for the wiring system and build up the structure as time and funds permit. All of this without losses due to the necessity of rebuilding.

Space here does not permit the mentioning of all of the uses which can be made of electricity on the farm. There are now over 200 different uses and the number is constantly increasing. Those not accustomed to using electricity are likely, at first, to under-estimate the uses they will eventually make of it. For this reason it is wise to consult with those who have had electricity for some time and with others who are in a position to advise about what equipment to buy and the size of service to install before a final decision is made.



these lines and more may be expected in the future.

THESE new lines will serve people THESE new lines was tricity and who will, therefore, in many cases not know what uses can be made of the current, what kind of a wiring system they should have or how much it is going to cost them to purchase and operate all of the equipment and wiring they are going to need. As an aid to these new potential users of electricity, the Department of Agricultural Engineering, at the New York State College of Agriculture, has prepared a bulletin giving information on these points. The bulletin is No. 204 "Electric Wiring for the Farm," and will be sent upon request to any resident of the State.

The matter of choosing electrical equipment and planning the wiring system should receive very careful consideration at the beginning if the maximum returns on the money invested are to be had. The problem is somewhat like that of building a house. Before a man builds a house

## He Is Wise-Follow Him

By Claire R. Kelly '36

OMEONE has said, "In going through the woods you may sometimes come upon a creature with flat glass eyes. This is a botanist. If you catch one young you may teach him human speech." Professor E. Laurence Palmer was apparently "caught" early enough so that he talks to his students in his classes in nature study in the language of the students. Moreover he does not have all the characteristics of the genus, botanistidae or zoologistidae, for his eyes are round and sparkling. The sparkling may, however, be due to the glass. He belongs to the species whose distribution is most concentrated at Cornell and whose specific characters are knowledge, initiative, and personality.

The progenitors of the race were Liberty Hyde Bailey, Anna Botsford Comstock, and John Walton Spencer who originated the Nature Study Idea, a concept previously unheard of and one which required many loyal supporters and staunch defenders. The Nature Study Idea stole the raw material of the scientist who never realized that a "Sylvilagus floridanus mearnsii Allen" is just a cottontail rabbit. Thus they gave to the child the world, and children immediately began to do right by it. It was not a process of slow and tedious learning but a recreation, interesting as "all outdoors." The child had merely to open his eyes and ask, "How?" and the Nature Study Idea answered. Thousands of children in rural homes were thus given an opportunity to gain an insight and a spiritual vision of nature.

Many of these seeds of effort fell upon fertile ground. One lad in third grade came upon a leaflet called "Hints on Making Collections of Insects" by Anna Botsford Comstock. The directions were so simple, the results so gratifying, and the process so delightful, that the youth immediately began to chase caterpillars, stalk walking sticks, and rush after butterflies. That was a happy and bright spot in his life. Later he entered Cornell University, the Mecca of such inspiration. Perhaps it is because it was the happiest time of his life that Professor Palmer still so vividly recalls the incident, for the youth whose first "gleam" was found in a Cornell Rural School Leaflet is now the editor of the series.

Professor Palmer Stands 5 ft. 8 in. in his stocking feet, weighs 170 pounds is 47 years old, and chuckles as he talks. The man who occupies these dimensions of humanity reaches 250,-

000 persons yearly in his thoughts for he is editor of the Cornell Rural School Leaflet and director of Nature Education, Nature Magazine. other ventures in writing which include several books and many contributions to magazines reach an inestimable number of persons. In addition to his writings. Professor Palmer speaks on the radio every week for fifteen minutes. The subject of these speeches is "This Week in Nature," a seasonable reminder of objects and events to look for in the field and forest during each current sevenday period. In his courses in Nature Study, he teaches college students the methods of teaching natural history. He is, moreover, an extension lecturer and thus brings first hand his ideas to rural communities. Thus, in every sense of the word, he is the hub of the wheel of the Nature Study Idea which began to rotate under the guidance of the early Cornell nature teachers, and which is gaining momentum under Professor Palmer's dynamic impulse.

I F YOU want to know how to cal-culate the temperature from the number of cricket calls a second, or how to tell from the tracks of a rabbit the direction he has gone, ask Professor Palmer. Thousands do. Every week he receives many letters from school children, inquisitive adults, and learned scientists, requesting informations on the hows and whys of nature. Some contain interesting accounts of experiences and some merely seek information. Each receives the same degree of attention, the same eager interestedness, which characterizes Professor Palmer's relations with others. It is because of this, undoubtedly, that he is loved by children, respected by his students, and followed by all in whatever he chooses to lead. It is also because of this ability that he has been active in juvenile organizations, boy scouts, 4-H Club, camp fire girls, girl scouts, and several others.

In spite of, or perhaps because of the imposing list of honors she has reaped in her own right, Mrs. Palmer is a vibrant, engaging personality with a sense of humor, the reciprocal of Professor Palmer's own inimitable wit. The Palmers have two children, both boys. The older one, Laurence Van Winkle, is twelve, and the younger, Richard Robin, is five.

Other than his wife and family, Professor Palmer has three loves—prohibition, potatoes, and fishing. Since the repeal of the eighteenth amendment, however, his vociferousness about the merits of prohibition has ceased even though his attitude has not. Potatoes in any form, boiled, baked, mashed, fried, creamed, or roasted in a camp fire, remain a constant source of delight to the man with the twinkling eyes. Handshaking students might take a hint from this and change the proverbial "apple-polishing" to "potato-polishing" as far as Professor Palmer is concerned. As the typical motorman takes his holiday, so Professor Palmer, whose work includes field trips and inevitable fishing, goes fishing on a day off.

THER loves have crept into Professor Palmer's life but they have not been so constant and true as his three primary preferences. The faithless fancies were Buicks and boats. Only Professor Palmer himself can tell why the Buick has failed him. To those on the outside it would appear that he now believes that "when better cars are built Henry Ford will build them." At any rate, at present he goes merrily zipping in his '35 V-8. Everyone who was familiar with the cruiser realizes how boats were fickle to his trust. As he himself has said, he was "stung" on it for if it didn't have engine trouble it leaked and if it didn't leak it had engine trouble. Consequently Professor Palmer persists in prefering only prohibition, potatoes, and fishing.

An old Arabian proverb says that men are four:

"He who knows, and knows he knows,—

He is wise—follow him.

He who knows, and knows not he knows.—

He is asleep-wake him.

He who knows not, and knows not he knows not.—

He is a fool-shun him.

He who knows not, and knows he knows not.—

He is a child-teach him."

Thus simply, directly, and indisputably are all men categoried. No lengthy and involved classification is this. Because of this it is easy to pigeonhole the human race and I nominate Professor E. Laurence Palmer for the first class. His knowledge has been tested and proved a thousand times; his awareness of this fact is apparent in his balanced relations with other persons, in his sane control over all situations, and in the twinkling glimmer of his "glassy" eye. And now may I draw the inevitable conclusion:

"He is wise-follow him."

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## Tempering Conservation with Common Sense

By Bristow Adams

Y "conservation" I mean more b than that narrow concept which, in the minds of many, includes only the conservation of wild life. Nor do I limit the scope of conservation to forests, fish and game, but make it inclusive enough to comprise all natural resources of the animal. vegetable, and mineral kingdams, including, of course, the human species, or man himself; in short, all the foundations of national prosperity. To catalog them briefly, they are wild-life, forest, water, soil, all mineral resources, man, and everything that contributes to his food, raiment, shelter, and even to his enjoyment, now and in the future. Conservation means a wide use of resources to contribute to the greatest good, for the largest number of people, for the longest possible time. When we understand her, we see that Nature herself tends to do this: when man runs counter to Nature he is likely to take the common sense out of conservation.

Here is a true story:
As a member of the
United States Forest
Service I was once
called on to address
a number of gatherings in northern New
Jersey. The meetings
were aranged by a
dear old lady, a forest conservation en-

I arrived at the station. Apparently no one was there to receive me. But after all the other passengers had departed I was approached by a decent body in black who addressed me.

"R're yez Misther Adams, now?"
I admitted it.

"Well, Missus Holmes is afther bein' took sick, sorra th' day. Oi'm Norah, th' cook, and th' Missus tould me Oi wor to bring yez home."

"But if she is ill, perhaps I had better not go."

"Oh, she'll get over it; she arlways does. But hurry quick, 'tis a woild horse Oi'm drivin', an' maybe he's run off already!"

She led me around the station and there was a sorry long-haired nag held up between the shafts of an ancient buggy. She told me his name was Chesapeake, because he was a bay; but on my side he looked mainly white, for the last time he had gone to sleep it was evidently in a bed of well-limed mortar or plaster.

On the way home Norah told me many things, for she was a talkative soul. The outstanding fact was that her mistress had taken to her bed with a sick-headache, or nervous indigestion, because she had heard some cruel and ruthless men chopping a poor, dear, defenseless tree, and every blow was  $\hat{a}$  stab at her heart.

WHEN we arrived it was near dusk, and the living room was fairly dim, save for a glow from the fireplace. I stumbled over a large stick on the floor; then looked more closely and noted about a dozen such sticks or punky dead branches, with their inner ends in the fireplace and the outer ends spread fanwise on the floor, under the piano, the chairs, the settee, and over the rugs.

I was to learn that the lady of the house could not bear the idea of choping live wood, and didn't even care to cut any dead branch; hence the odd fire. I noted charred places in the floor outside of the hearth where the sticks had evidently not been pushed in soon enough. I noted also a lone-

canaries and ostriches, but thought better of it. I did venture an observation that an exception might be made in crates of chickens going to market, but she beat me down on that with the statement that the poor chickens going to their doom deserved even more consideration than at any other time.

She represented an extreme case, of course; but the lady was perfectly serious and sincere. She just wasn't mixing common sense with conservation. And while she was extreme, she represented a class. We all know of Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Hepaticas, to which conservation is a fad, an enthusiasm, or a religion. But they do the cause of conservation harm. They make up the ranks of sentimental gushers whose fervid writings and speaking turn sensible persons away from an interest in true conservation.

Others, enthusiastic, but more sensible, carried away by the apparent

needs of a critical situation, or by one that appears critical to them.make claims which time and experience alike disproye, or they propose programs impossible on their face.

Take the field of forestry. Back in 1907

R. S. Kellogg, chief of the office of wood utilization of the U.S. Forest Service, wrote a bulletin, "The Drain Upon the Forests." In it he says the exhaustion of our timber is indicated in 14 years; that would be in 1921; with another assumption, of less cut and more growth he managed to stretch this to 23 years. His maximum length of time, assuming a stand of 2,000 billion board feet in 1907, an annual use of 100 billion feet, and annual growth of 40 billion feet, we have 33 years supply. Let's see, 1907 plus 33 years, brings us to 1940. Only five more years to go, friends! According to that bulletin Douglas fir ought to have been all gone in 1932, or three years ago, yet it is the most abundant timber in our lumber yards today! Kellogg has lived to laugh over the bulletin he wrote.

In August of this year the Associated Press recorded this: "Erosion Threatens Life of U. S.—Only 100 Years to Go Unless Methods Change, Says Expert." The item had a Wash-

( Please turn to page 40)



some canary trying to find its way around in a great cube of a cage in a corner, six feet, by six, by six.

"Tell your mistress," I said to Norah, "that she did not hear men chopping a living tree."

"She'll be glad to hear that; but will she be afther belavin' me at all, at all."

"Tell her the forester said so, and that he knows."

Norah evidently was believed, for her mistress's recovery was fairly rapid and complete. I lied like a gentlemen and assured the lady that some linemen were chopping some mere telephone poles, and not living trees. She assured me that she was going to get a law passed to make steel or concrete poles compulsory. Also she was framing another law so that no feathered creature could be confined in a cage that provided less than a six, by six, by six-foot room for each bird—hence the canary's 216 cubic feet of space.

I was on the point of remarking that she might have a sliding scale for ington date line, and one Morris L. Cooke asserted that if "things go on as they are now, in 50 years we will have a total area left of really fertile lands not much more than three times the size of Nebraska." He described soil erosion as an armed foe, and said, "We have as a nation less than 100 years to go. As a nation we are in the position of an individual far gone in such a disease as tuberculosis or cancer!"

A professor at one of the midwestern state colleges said last Spring that wind-erosion, or dust-storms, had brought to his state fine fertile soil which added to the value of the soil the equivalent of from four billion to six billion dollars worth of fertilizer. It is an ill wind that blows nobody any good!

MAYBE the soil erosion people are raising so much dust that we fail to see much these days about that shelter-belt project for lines of trees from Canada to Texas, where trees never have grown, in a naturally treeless region, about along the 100th meridian

To claim that such a shelter belt will do anything to prevent drouth or to check wind erosion is to claim more than anyone can prove. And when conservationists claim too much, they weaken their case. We have the old familiar excuse that things are in a bad way; that we have a crooked stick

which we want to make straight; so we bend it past the straight point with the idea that it is going to spring back. But the spring-back may snap back in our faces to our own discomfiture.

But lest you fear that I have degenerated into a common scold, and that I cannot praise without stuttering, I want to record here and now my belief in the essential sanity, and in the real program that real conservation has made in the past half-century; even more in the past quarter-century, and more particularly—especially in New York State—in the past decade.

I want it to continue with confidence and common sense.

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## The Campus Countryman

Around the Top of "The Hill"

Ithaca, New York, December 1935

#### DINNER GIVEN FOR COUNTRYMAN BOARD

On November 1, Mr. A. W. Gibson and Mr. W. D. McMillan, president of the Board of Directors of the Cornell Countryman, treated the board members to a turkey dinner in the Seminar room of the Plant and Science building in appreciation of the work done by the Countryman. Mr. Gibson and Mr. McMillan planned the menu which consisted of celery, steamed clams, roast turkey with dressing and cranberry jelly, mashed potatoes with gravy, creamed rutabagas, rolls, cider, pumpkin pie, and coffee. Besides the board members those present were Professor and Mrs. Bristow Adams, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Gibson, Miss Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. McMillan, Mr. and Mrs. Weatherby, and Professor and Mrs. Wheeler.

The members of the board express their thanks to Mr. Gibson and Mr. McMillan for the grand time that everyone had, and they feel as if they were a step ahead of everyone else in regards to a Thanksgiving dinner.

#### 4-H CLUB ELECTS OFFICERS

The 4-H Club held the first business meeting of the year, October 14. About fifty members were present, and the election of officers announce C. E. Widger, president; Miss E. M. Grant, vice-president; D. C. Deuel, secretary; and E. J. Cole, treasurer.

After the business meeting Mr. A. W. Bibson spoke on the "Philosophies of Rural Youth." In his speech Mr. Gibson stated that he believed modern youth was still willing to work for what they had if they were given the chance and that while some of them wanted to become farmers, they want ed to become better farmers than their fathers.

### CORNELL PROFESSOR TESTS LONGEVITY OF STARVED RATS

Miss Mary Crowell, under the direction of Professor C. M. McCay of the Animal Nutrition Department. has charge of an experiment to compare the life spans of stunted white rats and normal white rats. The experiment began last April when the rats were young and it will end when the last rat dies, about three years from now. The age of a surviving rat at that time will be equivalent to the age of a man ninety years old. A previous experiment indicated that rats receiving a limited number of calories lived longer than rats supplied with an unlimited number of calories.

#### CAMPUS CHATS

There is just one bit of advice I wish to offer. That is when you have two prelims to study for, a news article to write for B. A.'s course, and want to see a good show downtown, go to the show and practice suicide before your 8 o'clock in the morning. The method is new and will create great excitement. You will procede immediately to the Dairy Building, up the front stairs and down through the corridor to the back. There will be the instrument of escape, properly called an "Insectocutor". This is sure and safe for all insects, so you need not fear. Simply fold up your wings and crawl between the electrified screnes. Ach, the deed is done!

Undoubtedly every student regulates his life by the chimes: they call him to work and they bid him to rest every day of his life at Cornell. Few students, however, know the number of chimes, or how long they have been installed, or who gave them to the university. As acquaintances become friends when you know them so the chimes will become your friends when you learn their history.

Every student who has ever attended Cornell has listened to the chimes, for Miss Jennie McGraw presented them to the university on the day of its dedication sixty-seven years ago. Nine bells were presented on that day and each was a stanza from the poem, "Ring out the old; ring in the new." A tenth bell, called Magna Maria, was given a year later by Mrs. Andrew D. White and several more have been added more recently. On the Magna Maria bell are several inscriptions, the most impressive of which is the following:

"I call as fly the irrevocable hours Futile as air or strong as fate to make Your lives of sand or granite; awful nowers.

Even as men choose, they either give or take."

It would be well for every student to read the address of Mr. Finch who presented them for Miss Jennie McGraw. It would increase the love and appreciation he has for the chimes to learn that they "parcel out the hours, and guide and rule the days with a voice, commanding and uncompromising, but with an undertone of melody which cannot fail to suggest the brave and vibrant pleasure that underlies all healthful work both of teacher and scholar."

#### EXTENSION CLUB TO BE CALLED WASHBON CLUB

The first meeting of the Extension Club was held in the office of Mr. E. B. Flansbury, October 18, where Fred B. Mmis spoke to the seventeen members of the club of whom C. E. Widgers is president. Mr. Mmis suggested changing the name from Extension Club to the Washbon Club in honor of Wallace E. Washbon, now assistant county agent in Onondaga County,

who started the club two years ago.

The club was organized with the plan of having its membership consist of juniors and seniors who are majoring in extension. Sophomores are invited to join if they are interested. The group does not have social meetings but asks people who are in the field of extension to come and speak to them, and in this way they are able to obtain first hand information about the work in which they are interested.

#### SIXTY-TWO YEARS OF ITHACA WEATHER RECORDED HERE

The College of Agriculture is proud of the fact that it has been cooperating with the United States Weather Bureau since 1899 in being the Central Station of New York State.

Systematic meterological observations were begun at Cornell in 1873 and soon after an effort was made at local weather prediction. Where the Library Building now stands, a tall mast was erected with yards from which large signal balls were hung. The New York State Bureau of Meteorology operated the local station for ten years before it passed under federal supervision. Daily reports are received by telegraph from about seventy-five weather stations in the United States from which a daily weather map is made and forecasts are prepared.

#### 128 STUDENTS ATTEND

#### WINTER SHORT COURSES

The winter short courses at Cornell have an enrollment this year of 128 students representing thirty-nine counties and ten states. These courses. which have been conducted for the past forty-three years, started October 30 and will continue for twelve weeks, until February 7. The students are able to gain intensive training in the subjects which they are interested and become familiar with this University. Six courses of study are offered: general agriculture, dairy industry, poultry husbandry, fruit growing, flower growing, and vegetable crops.



## Through Our Wide Windows

#### SELECTED

When we hear ourselves referred to as a selected group, we feel flattered. It may even remind us of a more select group, the Faculty. The longer we live in college the more we come to realize what steadfast, patient, likable humans they are.

Of what tough fiber they must be made to take in hand each year's crop of students and turn out a product of such quality that it always has some demand on the market. The new student's first impression of a professor may be that he is a hard-boiled cynic; but after a while he turns out to be a jovial fellow with a strong sense of humor.

Many a college lecturer can wake up a roomful of sleepy students and entertain them while delivering a serious lecture. This is more than a professional entertainer can do.

In the classroom or out, from the youngest instructor to the most venerable professor, it is rare to find any but an interesting person. They differ from one another in many ways, in appearance, actions, and thoughts. This makes their society of the more benefit to the students. These teachers will be remembered long after their teachings are but vague memories. Cornell may not be alone in having such men, but is fortunate in having so many of them.

Apple-polishing is like petting a cat. Rub the wrong way and you get scratched.

#### FARMBRED

This college is presumably a medium for obtaining training in agriculture whether in farming, teaching, or writing. We note the number of students in the college who have led the greater part of their life in cities, and to whom practical farming is a thing unknown. Taking advantage of the free tuition and necessarily ignorant of the farmers viewpoint, they are unable to translate much of their work into practical channels. We are sympathetic with their desires for an education, but it is hard to see how they can correlate the training they get into any of their past experiences. That this situation is felt by business men can be shown concretely by the following figures; of last years Cornell agricultural graduates who were raised on a farm, 82% were successful in getting jobs after graduation. Those who were city raised were only 24% successful.

A possible solution to this problem would be to have the farm practice requirement completed before entering the college rather than having the requirement finished in meager unrelated periods throughout the four years. Then, the city lads who feel the "back to the farm" call, entering with a knowledge of the farmers' viewpoint, would spend four far more intelligent years than those who are now handicapped under the present system.

#### RECHRISTEN

Each year the students in the college of agriculture revive the question "Why don't we have names for our halls on the upper campus, why must we refer to the animal husbandry, dairy, and poultry buildings?"

We confess that we do not know why something has not been done about it; the Countryman brings the question up on this page every year and tries to convince the powers that be that we have as much right to buildings with dignified names as any school on the campus. Can you imagine engineering students saying, "Well, old boy, I must get over to the nut and bolt building for my next class." Yet practically the very same thing is being done on the upper campus.

Why should we have names tagged to our buildings that give the impression that our halls of learning are but horse stables and glorified milk houses?

We suggest that a committee of Cornellians be formed to study the history of each department and to choose the name suitable for the building.

Opportunity knocks but once but a great many freshmen can't count.

#### ALPHABETICAL CAREER

With the Federal Government spending astronomical sums in an effort to rouse the county to its former economic activity, it is well for agricultural students to consider what effects this unprecedented action will have on their chance for selection and success of jobs. By the very nature and direction of the money spent, two important facts stand out. First, no country can spend billions of dollars indefinitely and maintain any semblance of credit or stability. At some time before bankruptcy this appropriating must stop. That this time is not far off seems apparent when one considers the amount already spent. Second, and perhaps of more vital interest to students, are the thousands of jobs created by the alphabetical organizations financed solely by these appropriations. A student should carefully weigh the facts before accepting a job in these government bureaus, and then only with the knowledge that his particular bureau has a fair chance of survival. A change in administration, a sudden attempt to economise, a Supreme Court decision, or any unpredictable political move can wipe out a bureau more quickly than it was conceived. However, some alphabetical organizations will probably continue, either because they have intrenched themeslves so firmly that it would disrupt whole sections if they perished, or because they are accomplishing their purpose.

With financial aid nearing a forcible end, and their future uncertain, care should be exercised before an individual decides to follow a career in the newly created government bureaus.

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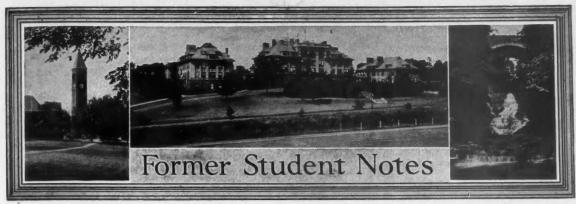
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THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN wishes to do four things: publish interesting alumni notes, furnish campus news, present the latest agricultural information and stimulate boys and girls to seek the aid of their State Colleges in order that they may lead fuller and finer lives.



208

Gordon Hutchins is running a general farm at Concord, Massachusetts.

Stephen ("Sam") F. Willard is in the seed business, associated in Boston with the Perry Seed Company. His address is 17 Cheriton Road, Wollaston, Massachusetts.

117

Edward N. Shelp is head of a company handling farm implements and trucks at Amsterdam, New York.

'18

John S. Shanly '18 is President of Wilderness College, the educational organization of the veterans' Civilian Conservation Corps in New York State. This is one of the first educational institutions in the world based on visual methods of education. About 200 veterans comprise the student body. Mr. Shanly, a former associate editor of the Cornell Countryman, is married and has three daughters. His family lives at Nineveh, New York.

27

Ella Cushman, M.S., extension instructor in home economics, has been advanced to extension assistant professor.

Rachel S. Fraser is now Mrs. Edward G. Freeman. They are living at Hillside, New Jersey.

Charles F. Truscott is an investigator with the State Insurance Fund, Rochester, New York. He would like to hear from some of his classmates of former years. His address is 33 Clinton, Bergen, New York.

Leon J. Weiss is teaching general science and mathematics in a high school at South Fallsburg, New York.

Frederick G. Dulaff is with Bobbink and Atkins at Rutherford, N. J.

Norma Everson Stookey '30 has resigned her position as associate county clerk to join her husband at Warren, New York. John and Norma were married last winter.

Guertine Tinker and Arthur J. Ringrose '30 were married November 9, 1935 in Sage Chapel. They will reside in Newark, New Jersey, where Mr. Ringrose is to be associated with a research laboratory of the National Oil Products Company of Harrison, New Jersey.

'31

Charles A. Brown who was formerly assistant manager of the Hotel Edson of Beaumont, Texas has been appointed executive manager of the Hotel Martin in Utica.

Doctor Louise Curtis, friends at the Dairy Building say, is now with the Dairyman's Cooperative Association, 810 Burnet Avenue, Syracuse, New York. After receiving his (yes, the gender is right!) B.S. in a western college. Dr. Curtis did his work for his PhD at Cornell. He is doing laboratory control work.

Philip C. Eisman can be reached in care of the Dairy Building here at Cornell. He received his B. S. in '31 and his PhD in '33. His home is at 45 Rockway Avenue, Brooklyn.

Milton J. Foter who has been working as assistant to Dr. Rolan in the Dairy Department until January, 1935, is now filling a new position as an assistant professor of bacteriology at Connecticut State College Storrs, connecticut.



Dorothy King is teaching clothing and interior decorating in a newly organized progressive high school at Hamden, Connecticut. She lives at 363 Elm Sreet, New Haven, Connecticut.

Everett A. Stuz is with the F. C. A. in Washington, D. C. His address is Warren Avenue, Aurora Hills, Alexandria, Virginia.

Katheryn Shaut is doing social work in New York City.

32

H. E. Hazlitt, a local lad of West Danby, New York, likes to leave the old stamping ground for the further reaches of the state. After teaching Agriculture in Constableville he is now working for the state, appraising farm land in the Adirondacks for reforestation.

\*33

Ruth Dean is acting as a dietitian in a hospital at Hornell, where she is now living.

C. W. England, PhD in Bacteroiogy '33, is now in College Park, Maryland. He is asistant professor of dairy at the University of Maryland, and can be reached by writing in care of the Dairy Building there.

Augusta L. Laun, and John G. Hanshaw '31 were married October 21, 1935. Mr. Hanshaw is employed as forester foreman at a C. C. C. camp in Letchworth State Park. They will reside in Castitle, New York.

Velma Warner, who has been teaching at Machias, New York, is now teaching in Cherry Valley.

'34

George Allen is county 4-H Club agent in Vermont.

Helen Bell '34 is taking her student dietician work in the New York City Hospital.

Robert ("Bob") Bush is weather observer for American Airways at Mt. Pocono, Pennsylvania.

Ralph Cramer is assistant Farm Bureau agent of Chautaugua County, with headquarters at Jamestown, New York.

Harold Donner, student trainee in the United States Department of Agriculture, soil conservation service, at Cohorton, New York, has not let the moon or a woman get him. He is still single.

Natalie Dunn is now working as home demonstration agent in Chenango County. Previously Natalie was in Nassau County on Rehabilitation work. She can be reached at the Farm Bureau office in Norwich, New York.

Eliazbeth Foote has a job in the to the Dean of the Colleges of Agricul-retary to O. W. Smith, who is secretary to the Dean of the Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics.

Robert C. Snow. '34 sp., is with the G.L.F. at Trumansburg, N. Y.

Just another "professor's daughter", Clara Savage '34 is carrying on a successful teacher's career in Elmira Heights, N. Y. Miss Savage is very interested in Girl Scouting and leads the high school troop.

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news, order Freda Alberding has a position at the Y.W.C.A., in Hartford, Connecticut.

"Bud" Allen is doing forestry work in the woods of New Mexico.

Mildred Almstedt is associate county agent in junior extension in Chenango County. Her headquarters are at Norwich.

Marion Beardsley is teaching at the State Agricultural School in Morrisville, New York.

Charlotte Becker is teaching at Yorktown Heights, New York.

Mina Bellinger is now a teacher in the homemaking department, of the Ithaca Senior High School.

Alice Bennet is assistant teacher in the Purdue University Nursery School.

Grace Berger has a position as student assistant at the Y.W.C.A., Hartford, Connecticut.

Lucille Bethke has a position in the Home Economics cafeteria at Cornell.

Sophie Bibik is assistant dietitian in the Puble High School of Hartford, Connecticut. Elizabeth ("Betty") Lawrence and Virginia Bonenfant are also in Hartford, Betty as Cafeteria Director at the Burr High School and Virginia as head teacher of the Putnam Street Nursery School.

George E. Brandow has been appointed assistant in agricultural economics and farm management. George finished his four year course in three and a half years, and received the Alpha Zeta Scholarship Cup for his achievement.

Aline Brown has a position in the Home Economics cafeteria here at Cornell

Helen Butterick is assistant home demonstration agent at Chautauqua, New York.

Olive Calkins is teaching in the Central School of Georgetown, New York.

Jean Chase is serving an Interneship at the Women's State Reformatory, Framingham, Massachusetts.

Carol Connely is assisting in the Department of Foods and Nutrition here at Cornell.

George ("Cooky") Cook kept his marriage a secret until after graduation last June. He is now teaching vocational agriculture at McLean and Scott.

Here's a coincidence! Marion Crandan and Stanley Style are teaching in Middleburg, New York. Marion teaches home economics and supervises the cafeteria while "Stan" teaches the boys "ag." We are sure they will get together to reminisce about the good old days at Cornell.

Bessie Darnell is student dietitian in a hospital at Endicott, New York.

Justine ("Jean") Demschak is teaching clothing in the Ithaca High Clarence W. "Joe Blutz" Dubois was living at 20 Second Street, Westfield, New York the last we heard. But since he was working in a tomato canning factory, we wonder.

George "Rocky" Eastman is doing grad work in Ag. Economics.

Dolores Endres is a dietitian at the Millard Fillmore Hospital at Buffalo.

Mary Geib has become Mrs. James R. Withrow and is hostess of a tea room in New York City.

Marjorie Gibbs is teaching in Corning, New York.

Vivien Greene is teaching at Chittenango, New York.

Phyllis Gray and Marie Shriver are both teaching home economics at Gouvernor. "Phil" teaches the grades and Marie the high school students. Marie has her work cut out for her with a class of boys as well as numerous classes of girls, and a home room to keep tabs on. They descend upon Ithaca odd weekends. Phyllis was injured recently in an automobile accident.

Eunice Gulbe is student dietitian at Harper Hospital, Detroit, Michigan.

#### 1935

Janet Hollowell is doing Home Service work for the Buffalo, Niagara and Eastern Corporation at Buffalo.

Warren C. Huff is assistant in education and information, soil conservation service, under the United States Department of Agriculture, situated in Cohorton, New York. He is still his own boss in private life as he is still unmarried.

Margaret Huger is assistant to Dr. Cynthia Westcott, Plant Pathologist in Glen Ridge, New Jersey. When Mrs. Astorbilt calls up to say she has a sick rose, "Marnie's" job is to make a culture of the rose and find out what disease it has. The business is a coming thing, they tell us.

"Jerry" Hurd is taking graduate work in Education.

Izilda Jardin is assitant in the Home Economics cafeteria here at Cornell.

Anna Jones is teaching at Warners, New York.

Eliazbeth "Liz" Lucey is doing social service work in Ithaca. The flood this summer gave her an opportunity to shine. You perhaps saw her on the front page of your newspaper serving food to the refugees in the Drill Hall.

Celestine M. Latus is assistant dieitian at Cleaves Cafeteria, 17166 G Street, N.W. Washington, D. C.

Esther Major is teaching home economics in Belmont, New York. She has a class of amateur chefs and although she does not think she is half near enough to Pennsylvania, "Bill" had better be careful.

Mary Malley is graduate assistant in the department of institution management at Penn State, and working for her master's degree there.

Pearl Margolin is student dietitian in the Jewish Hospital of Philadelphia.

William McCallie (Fassett) is at the Ambassador Hotel, Los Angeles, California, as a representative of the Del Monte Hotel. He is the stepson of the late Newton C. Fassett '04.

Katherine McIntyre is teaching at Ontario, New York.

Wilma Moulton is doing extension work at Penn State College.

John Merchant is at large in New York State. No, we don't mean he's an escaped convict, that's merely his official title. Written completely, it is 4-H Club Agent in New York State at Large. You are apt to see him driving through your town almost any day.

Elizabeth "Betty" Myers has a Fellowship in Foods and Nutrition at Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa.

Harriett A. Newens married Gordon Wade Grant of Wilmington, North Carolina on October 18.

Norma Nordstrom and Virginia Yoder are working at International House in New York City. Their activities at the Cosmopolitan Club in Ithaca have helped place them. "Ginnie" is taking courses at Columbia University on the side. We are sure she will find time to ride horseback, too.

Emily Ockenfels has a position in a department store in Brooklyn, New York.

Helen Osborne is doing Home Service work for the Staten Island Edison Company, Staten Island, New York.

Ethel Potteiger is agent-at-large in junior extension work.

Helen Richardson is teaching at Hannibal, New York.

Mary Roberts has a position with the Niagara-Hudson Corporation at Buffalo doing Home Service work.

Margaret Robinson is teaching in Union School, Manchester, New York. Helen Rose is employed in the Foods Research department of General Foods Corporation, New York City.

Ruth Ryerson is assistant in the Alumni House at Vahhar, Poughkeepsie, New York.

Lucy Schempp is teaching at Bergen, New York.

James Phelan Schwartz and Marion I. Head of Ithaca were married October 26 in Sage Chapel. They will reside in Bath where he is associated with the Soil Conservation Service of the United State Department of Agriculture.

Constance Sheedy is dietitian at the Bethleham Steel Corporation in Bethleham, Pennsylvania. ti v te m

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News And Echoes

## Home-Ec Doings

From Van Rensselaer Hall

Ithaca, New York, December 1935

### MANY H. E. CLUB ACTIVITIES PLANNED FOR THIS TERM

The program of the Home Economics Club for this year includes several dances, many teas, and parties. The program began during Freshman Weekend with a talk by Miss Doris Smallridge, president of the club. During the weekend, club members conducted tours through Martha Van Rensselaer Hall. The campaign for dues, which are twenty five cents a term, began the first day of registration week.

An informal dance for the freshmen only was given in the auditorium of Martha Van Rensselaer Hall on October 18th. A tea dance is being planned for Friday, November 1st, from 4 to 6 o'clock in the afternoon.

Tentative plans include a formal dance on January 11th, a tea to which the faculty of all colleges may be invited, a tea for Arts students, and a tea at which the club will entertain members of the home economics staff.

Once a month there will be a party in the recreation room for freshmen and their escorts. The informal weekly teas will be served every Wednesday afternoon from 4:15 to 5:30 o'clock in the girls lounge.

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In addition to the recreation room and the girls lounge, the club maintains a student sales room, student work rooms in foods and clothing, and a smoking room. It also supervises the publication of The Home Economics News, a small weekly paper.

The officers of the Home Economics Club are: President, Doris Smallridge '37; Vice-President, Janet Bower '36; 2nd Vice-President, Doris Brigden '37; Secretary, Helen Seichert '38; Treasurer, Ruth Sharpe '36; Manager of Publicity, Roberta Edwards '37; Assistant Manager of Publicity, Inez Squassoni '37.

#### BRUNO, LOCAL HAIR STYLIST GIVES CLASS DEMONSTRATION

"A girl should wear her hair at the length most comfortable to her," Mr. Bruno, hair stylist, told a large audience of students at the opening of the Clothes Hospital on Wednesday afternoon, October 30th. He demonstrated the modes of arranging the hair that are best suited to various types of individuals.

Using six girls as his models, Mr. Bruno illustrated different ways of waving the hair. Four of the students had gone to his establishment the evening before the demonstration so that he might make a thorough study of their needs beforehand.

#### SEVERAL CORNELLIANS AMONG NEW MEMBERS OF FACULTY

There are several Cornellians among the new faculty members appointed to fill the places of some of the staff members who have left the college or are on sabbatical leave.

In the family life department, there is Mrs. Lemo Dennis Rockwood, who received her Ph.D. degree at Cornell in 1931, and who was Director of the Rochester Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children in 1931-32. From 1932 to 1935, she was a field worker in the Child Development and Parent Education division of the A.H.E.A.

Two of the Prunell Research assistants in the economics of the household department graduated from Cornell just two years apart. They are Miss Caroline Pringle '27 and Miss Jean Warren '29. Miss Warren also received her M.S. degree here last June.

Mrs. Jeanette Powell '26 has returned to assist Miss Monsch in child nutrition. Miss Marietta Zoller '33 is another one of Miss Monsch's new assistants. Miss Izilda Jardin, who graduated last June, is an assistant in the cafeteria.

#### MRS. BROOK SUCCEEDS

#### MISS NYE AT RISLEY

This fall Mrs. Charles F. Brook, formerly of the University of Chicago, assumed the duties of head resident at Prudence Risley Hall. Mrs. Brook succeeds Miss Gertrude Nye who retired last year because of illness.

Mrs. Brook was born and brought up in Lawrence, Kansas, and was graduated from the University of Kansas. After her marriage to Charles F. Brook she lived in Burlington, Iowa, for many years. When she left Iowa, Mrs. Brook returned to Kansas where she was connected with the University of Kansas. For four years, Mrs. Brook was house mother of the Pi Beta Phi sorority house at the University of California.

Mrs. Brook has travelled extensively in Europe. She has lived for short periods in Paris, Berlin, Florence, and Madrid, and she is well acquainted with many languages and has a knowledge of European customs and thought.

In a talk to the residents of Risley Hall on the evening of September 23, Mrs. Brook said that she anticipates a successful and harmonious year with the students and hopes that she can continue the fine record of her predecessor.

#### STUDENT ROOMS AVAILABLE

#### FOR USE DURING FREE TIME In Martha Van Rensselaer Hall

In Martha Van Rensselaer Hall there are four rooms especially for student recreational purposes. The first of these is the well-known girls lounge on the second floor. The Home Economics Club serves tea in this lounge once a week.

Last semester the recreation room on the fifth floor over the homemaking apartments was formally opened. Here there are facilities for all types of games including ping pong. There is also an excellent radio. The room may be reserved for small group parties in the evening.

The other two student rooms are on the ground floor. The smoking room is convenient for those who like to spend a social "dead hour" with their friends. The other room is equipped with cots and blankets for girls who have not time to go home during the day, and enjoy a period of quiet relaxation.

The president of the Home Economics Club, Doris Smallridge '37, will be glad to answer any questions concerning the use of these rooms.

#### PRACTICE HOUSE TORN DOWN TO MAKE ROOM FOR PARKING

The old Lodge, used for many years by the College of Home Economics as a practice house, has been torn down to make way for the increasing demands for parking space.

Formerly a private home, the conveniently situated house behind Bailey Hall was taken over by the College when the practice apartment in the old Home Economics building, now Comstock Hall, became too small.

Miss Helen Monsch, now head of the department of foods and nutrition, recalls the arrival in 1919 of Dicky Domecon, their first practice baby, and the second practice baby in the United States. The University of Minnesota was the first to attempt what was then considered a daring feat, with Cornell following shortly after, against heavy odds of disapproval and grave doubts concerning the advisability of turning a helpless babe over to the care of youthful and untried co-eds. The plan was such a success that practice babies have since become a routine part of the practice house.

Three spacious and well equipped apartments in Martha Van Rensselaer Hall for student use took the place of the old Lodge in 1932 when the new Home Economics building was opened for college use.



Year 'round use of G.L.F. Poultry Service gives largest returns and greatest satisfaction. The chick that grew to be a husky pullet on G.L.F. Starting & Growing Mash will make the same good showing at egg production with G.L.F. Laying Mash. And the breeding flock will produce eggs that will hatch when you want them if you feed G.L.F. Super Laying & Breeding Mash.

The real test of these feeds has been the year after year results in the same flocks. Many poultrymen have used these feeds continuously for six, eight, or even ten years, with improved egg production, high hatchability, stronger chicks, bigger huskier pullets.

One poultryman has just finished housing 4000 pullets—the ninth generation raised on G.L.F. mashes exclusively. These

White Leghorns were raised with a mortality of only 3%, and 85% of them weigh 4 pounds or better.

Insofar as feed can be responsible for these results, G.L.F. Poultry Feeds have earned full credit. Poultrymen facing the hatching and brooding season will do well to plan on G.L.F. Super Laying & Breeding Mash for the breeders and G.L.F. Starting & Growing Mash for their chicks—and then to carry on around the year with G.L.F. mashes.

COOPERATIVE G.L.F. EXCHANGE, INC.

ITHACA, N. Y.

